

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1858.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

—Browning.

Makeshift Settlement in Crete.

The great powers have spoken. Through the British Premier, the world learns for the first time what the European rulers believe to be the best means for providing a temporary respite to the Turk in Europe. Lord Salisbury last night announced that the Island of Crete is to have autonomous government, but that it is to remain under the control of Turkey.

The most liberal explanation of this declaration would be that Crete is in future to sustain the same relation to Turkey that Canada bears to Great Britain.

Let us suppose that the rule of Queen Victoria was absolutely rotten and corrupt, that there was no proper system of responsible government in Great Britain, and that Queen Victoria had proved that she could not be trusted.

Would not the Canadian people be justified in seeking to be entirely emancipated from British rule?

And if the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people, under those circumstances had declared that they would not remain in alliance with an effete and corrupt monarchy, and desired to join themselves to their own kindred in race and religion, would anyone blame them, if they resented the declaration of one power, or a dozen powers, that they must remain allied with those who have hitherto been their persecutors?

Putting ourselves in the place of the Cretans, we must reach the conclusion that the announced disposal of the plucky and progressive islanders will be resented by them and by their kinsmen in Greece. The settlement is a mere makeshift.

The Toronto Star very properly emphasizes the fact that for the first twenty years after Confederation the provincial lists were used, and it has never been shown that any harm to political life resulted. What is more, the taxpayers were saved a couple of millions of dollars that would have been spent on revising barometers, etc., if the discredited act of 1885 had been in force from 1867 onward.

A Dog Nuisance

Several householders in London have recently directed the attention of The Advertiser to the very large number of dogs in this city, many of them of a vagrant, or semi-homeless type. They tell us that in some parts of the city night is made hideous by the howling of ill-bred curs, no exception being made even in localities where sickness prevails.

These complaints open up a wide question as to the rights of taxpayers. No one has any objection to the warning bark of a faithful watch-dog. If he is so trained that he will protect a neighborhood from nocturnal marauders by timely protest, he is a useful animal. The objectionable dog is not so constituted. He barks all night. A passer-by on the public street, a late train's whistle, a neighboring cur's whine—any excuse is sufficient to set him howling, and it is not his blame if old and young throughout the entire neighborhood are deprived of the power to sleep for hours at a time.

Is there no remedy for a nuisance of this kind?

If a man were to get on his neighbor's fence in the dead of night, and keep shouting at the top of his voice for hours at a time, he would be arrested and heavily fined or imprisoned. When the offender is the man's dog, the disturbed citizen is told that he has no remedy—that when a dog howls, whether at night or in the day-time, he is engaged in his natural occupation, and the community must grin and bear it!

In many cities, they now have an association for the suppression of unnecessary, nerve-racking noises. In this London of the new world we have no noise that is more exasperating than the aimless howling of uncontrolled dogs. (WH) dog owners make some effort to abate the plague?

A tractable, well-bred dog is a delight; but his opposite deserves no quarter.

Vacant Seats.

The Government is taking a very long time to issue writs of election for the vacant Quebec constituencies. What is it afraid of?—Winnipeg Nor-Wester.

In Bonaventure, where the vacancy was caused by the death of the late member less than a month since, the writ for a new election has already been issued. Is that not an improvement on the system under the late Government, which permitted seats to be vacant for six months at a time? In Champlain the seat has only been vacant a few months, and would have been filled ere now but for the fact that hundreds of its electors are away in the lumber woods. Would our contemporary have the election rushed on so as to disfranchise these men?

The temporary break up of the steel rail combine in the United States has moved the C. P. R. president to buy a large consignment from the Carnegie Company. When the combines fall out, the consumer has his opportunity.

Dairymen Should Make the Most of Their Opportunities.

Ontario dairymen will be interested in the industry which has been established at Bainbridge, N. Y., for the utilization of skim milk in making "sizing" for hard-finished paper for fine magazine work. Since the advent of the half-tone engravings, there has been a great demand for a harder and yet smoother finish, to enable a still finer impression to be made, and all sorts of material have been tried, when by chance the idea of a skim milk sizing was thought of, and today nothing equals it for giving paper a hard, glossy surface for taking a half-tone impression. As the great gathering creamery at Bainbridge has about 90,000 pounds of skim milk a day, the idea was taken advantage of, and this refuse turned into "sizing" and is all taken by one mill, which makes the paper for one magazine that has attained great notoriety for its half-tone work, although it would be wholly unfair to say that it is in any respect a skim-milk publication. If paper is given great additional keeping qualities by this milk sizing, as it is now claimed, it will be seen there is no end of the possibilities that may follow in this new demand for skim milk, and Hoard's Dairymen hints that it may become too valuable to tempt the western people to make filled cheese.

How thankful we in Canada ought to be that our dairymen and legislators have united not only to prevent under penalty, the production of filled cheese, but to prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine or imitation butter of any sort. What is now needed is united action to bring Canadian butter up to the Danish standard, and to obtain for it the highest price payable in the British market. This can be done if the method of production and marketing is first-class. It cannot be done if butter is to be accumulated in the cellars of country stores, good and indifferent samples mixed indiscriminately, and only sent to market at long intervals. The same remark applies to eggs. Canadian hens produce the most nutritious and best-keeping eggs in the world. But too often little care is taken to keep separate newly-laid eggs and eggs which have been found in hidden-away nests, or to market with promptitude. Thus, Canadian eggs have not been able to uphold the good name of the country, and the price of all our shipments has been depressed because of the carelessness of a few.

Even in this city of London, eggs that are advertised as new-laid and fresh always bring higher prices than those which cannot be guaranteed.

The Patrons of Industry have decided to throw open their doors to all comers, with the exception of members of combines. In other words, the Patron order becomes simply a chunk of the general public.

Vacant Public Offices.

The Ontario Government promptly appointed a sheriff to fill the vacancy in Kent county, and everybody was satisfied. Might we respectfully suggest that all vacancies be filled with as great promptitude. Nothing but trouble to an Administration and to its friends comes of keeping public offices long vacant. And what is of greater moment, the public interest is not served.

One month, in our opinion, is a long enough period to keep any office vacant, whether in the gift of the Dominion authorities or of the Ontario Government.

Mrs. McKinley will appear at the Presidential inauguration in a "cloak of silver gown." The dog bays over the border will have a fit!

Canada's Mineral Production.

The Dominion Government has issued the annual preliminary statistical statement of the mineral production of Canada for the calendar year 1896. It contains much that will interest investors and prospective investors in our mineral resources. Herewith we give a statement of the various products and their value:

Product	Quantity (a).	Value (b).
Copper (fine, in ore, etc.) (b), lbs.	9,385,556	\$1,021,148
Gold, tons	2,340,206	184,412
Iron ore, tons	88,206	184,412
Lead (fine, in ore, etc.) (b), lbs.	24,199,977	721,334
Nickel (fine, in ore, etc.) (b), lbs.	3,500,000	1,155,000
Silver (fine, in ore, etc.) (b), ozs.	3,206,343	2,147,589
Total metallic		\$8,039,640

Non-metallic		
Asbestos, tons	12,256	\$29,856
Chromite, tons	2,382	25,382
Coal, tons	3,742,224	8,066,395
Coke (c), tons	43,317	111,559
Flint, tons	430	1,588
First-class, tons	1,427	1,427
Graphite, tons	697	9,455
Grindstones, tons	3,663	32,810
Gypsum, tons	206,223	174,403
Manganese ore, tons	12	900
Mica, tons	12	60,000
Mineral pigments		
Baryta, tons	145	715
Ochres, tons	2,250	19,325
Mineral water, gals	706,372	111,736
Natural gas (g), cu. ft.	15,590,000	106,710
Petroleum (h), bbls.	726,322	1,155,646
Phosphate (apatite), tons	570	3,990
Pyrites, tons	33,715	101,155
Salt, tons	43,556	169,677
Scrapstone, tons	419	1,230
Trippolite, tons	694	5,950

Structural materials and clay products		
Bricks	1,600,000	1,000,000
Building stone	69,705	60,560
Cement, natural, bbls.	78,085	141,065
Cement, Portland, bbls.	18,717	106,710
Granite, tons	18,717	106,710
Marble, tons	74	905
Pottery	163,965	163,965
Sands and gravels, tons	120,000	120,000
Sewer pipe, ft.	151,875	151,875
Slate, tons	62,370	62,370
Terra-cotta, tons	110,855	110,855
Tiles	225,000	225,000

Total non-metallic		
Total metallic		\$8,039,640
Estimated value of mineral products not returned		600,000
1896, Total		\$8,639,640

1895	22,000,000
1894	20,900,000
1893	19,500,000
1892	18,500,000
1891	18,000,000
1890	17,500,000
1889	17,000,000
1888	16,500,000
1887	16,000,000
1886	15,500,000
1885	15,000,000

Partly estimated.
(a) Quality or value of product marked. The ton used is that of 2,000 lbs.
(b) Copper contents of ore, matte, etc., at 10.88 cents per lb.
(c) Lead contents of ores, etc., at 2.98 cents per lb.
(d) Nickel contents of ore, matte, etc., at 33 cents per lb.
(e) Silver contents of ore at 67 cents per oz.

(f) Gross return from sale of gas.
(g) Calculated from inspection returns of 100 gallons of crude oil refined oil, and computed at \$1.50 per barrel of 35 imperial gallons. The barrel of refined oil is assumed to contain 42 imperial gallons.

It is highly satisfactory to note that since 1886, the total value of the mineral production of Canada has nearly doubled. When compared with 1895, there was an increase in 1896 in the production of coal, copper, gold, lead, and silver, while the output of iron ore, natural gas and nickel has fallen off to a considerable extent. The increase in coal is altogether due to Nova Scotia, which produced 296,153 net tons more than in 1895, but this increased output is offset in a large measure by a decrease of 104,629 tons in the production of British Columbia. Copper shows a large decrease in Ontario, and a small increase in Quebec, while British Columbia's contribution is 3,818,556 pounds, which amount is 1,848,193 pounds more than in 1895. In gold, large increases are to be credited to Nova Scotia and Ontario, but British Columbia heads the list with an increase over the previous year of \$487,675.

Owing to the dull state of the iron market during the year, the production of iron ore has fallen off to a considerable extent in all the provinces, with the exception of Ontario. The exception is directly due to the erection of the blast furnace at Hamilton, Ont., the company obtaining all the Canadian ores smelted from that Province. The production of lead is altogether that of British Columbia, and has increased in the year by over 1,000,000 pounds, but a decrease in the market price of some 8 per cent lessens the total value by \$35,553. Natural gas shows a decrease in value of \$146,875, or about 34 per cent, which would seem to be due to a heavy falling off in the production of the Welland gas field. Ontario's nickel production is reduced during the year by nearly 400,000 pounds, and shows a decrease in the value of over \$300,000. British Columbia shows an output of silver amounting to 3,135,343 ounces, valued at \$2,100,683, an increase during the past twelve months of 1,429,660 ounces, in quantity, and in value of nearly a million dollars.

It is expected that in the present year there will be a large increase in the production of iron ore, gold, silver, copper and lead.

OPEN TO ALL.

If in this world you wish to win, And rise above the common clump, Take off your coat and pitch right in—Don't wait, lay hold, hang on and hump. Don't wait until the iron's hot, But make it hot by muscle; Don't wait for wealth your father's got, But take off your coat and hustle.

SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN.

Celebrations in England Soon to Begin and Others to Follow Them.

Queen Victoria, born in 1819, is by no means the oldest of living monarchs or potentates. The King of Denmark, Christian IX., is one year older; there are three German sovereigns older than Queen Victoria, and Pope Leo XIII. was 9 years old when Queen Victoria was born. But in respect of the duration of her reign, Queen Victoria is the oldest living of sovereigns, for she ascended the throne of Great Britain in 1837, and on June 19 next will complete the 60th year of her reign. The next oldest of the sovereigns of the world is Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary, who ascended the throne in Vienna in 1848.

Sixty years' reign for one monarch is an unusual thing, even in England where revolutions have been rare and where the present royal family is of great longevity. George IV. reigned 12 years; George III. 33 years; George IV. 10 years; William IV. 7 years; Edward III. reigned 55 years; Henry VIII. 38 years; Mary 2 years; Elizabeth I. 45 years. In honor of the Queen's 60 years' reign many patriotic Englishmen are already preparing celebratory and festive designs to show the increase of England's influence and her progress in commerce and the mechanical arts since 1837. Great preparations have been made for the international electrical and engineering exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The progress and development in electrical and other branches of industry since 1837 will be illustrated there. Newcastle is well chosen for this purpose, because not only is it a great center of manufacturing industry, but it is representative of many of those interests which have grown most notably since 1837. Beginning in April a similar exhibition will be held at Blackpool. This exhibition will be less representative of the growth of the country in other directions. Since 1837 the progress of the mechanical arts in England, including Wales, has been from 15,000,000 to 29,000,000. The population of Scotland in 1837 was 2,700,000, is now 4,000,000; but Ireland, which had at that time a population of 8,000,000, has now only 4,000,000.

From 1837 to 1897 the population of London has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000. The population of Manchester from 220,000 to 465,000; and Newcastle, where the docks are now the busiest in the world, from 65,000 to 190,000. The commerce of England has increased in even greater ratio. The value of the exports of England has more than doubled during the 60 years. But the value of land, particularly in the agricultural and manufacturing districts, is less now than it was 60 years ago, and the falling off is so great as to offset even the increase in some of the large cities.

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DOG DRIVES A BARGAIN!

Prefers One Kind of Bread and Always Gets It.

I was going down a little side street in the French quarter in New Orleans recently, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, when I saw a dog carrying a cross-bread in his mouth. Presently he came to a queer little bake shop letting upon an old-time court stooping before the window. The dog reared up on his hind legs and tapped with his forepaws on the closed pane, whereupon the baker came and raised the window. "Bon jour, monsieur," said the man, quite cheerfully, as if he were speaking to an old acquaintance. At the same time he took a small round loaf of bread from the shelf and put it down on the sill. The dog, wagging his tail, the while, deposited his bird on the window ledge, picked up his loaf and trotted back to his owner's side. "You are wondering at my queer customer?" asked the baker, seeing my astonishment at all the transaction. "Well, all I can tell you," he went on, "is that the dog has been trading with me so for nearly a year now. Here he comes from and to whom he brings me a loaf. I think it is more than likely that he is a stray, making his own living, and I have no doubt that he must be the stalls in the French market for the things he brings me. I do not know any more, but he is a very clever dog," added the little baker, and I think that most people will agree with him.

A female burglar, 21 years of age, recently sent to jail in London, was proved to have worked her way through an opening 9 1/4 inches square, and on a previous occasion had wriggled through a hole 8 inches square.

An artificial ear costs \$100. Chinese can make horseshoes.

REMARKABLE CASES.

Chronic Invalids Raised from Their Beds After Giving up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 778 Rectory street; catarrh recovered. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25c. Don Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured, Chase's Ointment. Truro, N. S.—H. R. Sullivan, 35-year-old, piles—very bad cases; cured; Chase's Ointment, 60c. Lucan—Wm. Branton, gardener, pin worms; all gone, Chase's Pills. L'Amable—Peter Van Allen, eczema for three years; cured, Chase's Ointment. Gower Point—Robano Ballard, dreadful itching piles, 20 years; well again, Chase's Ointment, 60c. Meyersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching piles; cured, Chase's Ointment. Richardson—Ed. Kidney, liver and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills, 25c. Chesley—H. White, son, crippled with rheumatism and suffering from diabetes; completely recovered. Chase's Pills. Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured, Chase's Pills, 25c. Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject to perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25c.

Dr. Chase's Remedies are sold by all Dealers. Edmunds, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to Pneumonia and Consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours if taken as soon as the cold manifests itself. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent Pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, can be controlled by the use of these two cures. The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, hacking cough and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far consumed by the disease or covered with tubercles. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a box. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

..NOW..
NOW IS JUST THE TIME TO DRINK ST. LEON.
This water is beneficial at any time, but particularly needed now. As a medicinal water it is the most powerful absorbent and blood cleanser known, and as a table water it is ahead of any water on this or any other continent. Get a supply NOW.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co. Ltd.,
101, King St. West, Toronto.

Business Men....

Who are in need of any thing in the job printing line will find it to their advantage to consult us before placing their orders. We are prepared to handle all classes of work—

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOK and COMMERCIAL PRINTING

We are at all times pleased to furnish estimates. Our facilities are such that all work is delivered promptly and on the shortest notice. Send to the office, or call up Phone 175, and your wants will be attended to.

Advertiser Job Dept.

London, Ont.

Indurated Fibreware
is a little higher priced than ordinary pails and tubs—but the difference is one that tells—one that changes the cost from an expense to an investment.
THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED
HULL, CANADA.

John Ferguson & Sons,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPROPRIATE TELEPHONE—HOUSE NO. 373, STORE NO. 613.

TRY OUR CELEBRATED CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
They are much better than the ordinary kind.
WILLIAM C. WRIGHT, Butcher,
230 Ridout Street.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.	Saturday Night 27c	MUSLINS—One table of Art Muslin, worth 10c and 12 1/2c yard.	Saturday Night 7 1/2c
HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 38c	MUSLINS—One lot choice designs in Art Muslin, 53 inches wide, worth 20c and 25c.	Saturday Night 15c
HOSE—Children's All-Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 18c.	Saturday Night 12 1/2c	DRAWERS—Very fine lot Art Drawers, worth 20c a yard.	Saturday Night 15c
GLOVES—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c.	Saturday Night 6c	SILKS—One table of Silks, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 12 1/2c
GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Cream Undressed Musquaire Kid Gloves, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 50c	SILKS AND SATINS—One table of Silks and Satins, very special lot, for	Saturday Night 25c
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Gloves.	Saturday Night 25c	SKIRTING—Ten pieces Moreen Skirting, in two-toned effects, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 35c
TIES—Fancy Plaid Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 18c	BLANKETS—All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$4.	Saturday Night \$3 25
VESTS—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Vests, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 19c	SHEETING—Bleached Sheet, 24 yards wide, worth 30c.	Saturday Night 22c
CORSETS—Steel-Filled Corsets, E.T. brand, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 58c	COTTON—White Cotton 56 inches wide, worth 10c.	Saturday Night 8c
TIGHTS—Ladies' Black All-Wool Equestrian Tights, worth \$1.	Saturday Night 73c	TABLE COVERS—Tapestry Table Covers, worth \$1.	Saturday Night 50c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 50c	DAMASK—Unbleached Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 45c.	Saturday Night 39c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 37 1/2c	FLANNELETTE—Plain and Fancy Flannelette, great snap, worth 10c.	Saturday Night 5c
JACKETS—Men's All-Wool Cardigan Jackets, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 42c	QUILTS—Colored Quilts, new designs, full size, worth \$2 50.	Saturday Night \$1 50
MITTS—Men's Heavy Home-Made Mitts, worth 40c.	Saturday Night 25c	DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, only 47c.	Saturday Night 8c
SOCKS—Men's Black Ribbed Wool Socks, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 3 for 50c	WRAPPERETTE—German Wrapperette, good patterns, fast colors, worth 12 1/2c.	Saturday Night 10c
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 60c.	Saturday Night 43c	MUSLINS—Check Muslin, fine quality, worth 12 1/2c to 15c.	Saturday Night 10c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Fleece-Lined Underwear, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 38c	SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, fast colors, good patterns, worth 10c.	Saturday Night 8 1/2c
CAPS—Men's Gray and Black Astrachan Caps, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 35c	SHEETING—Bleached Twill Sheet, two yards wide, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 20c
CAPS—Men's Fine Sateen Caps, worth \$1.	Saturday Night 60c	SERGE—Navy Serge, for boys' wear, all wool, worth 30c.	Saturday Night 25c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

ULSTERS—Men's Very Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7.	Saturday Night \$4 95	PANTS—Boys' Heavy Tweed Serge Pants, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 29c
OVERCOATS—Men's All-Wool Beaver Overcoats, chambray lined, worth \$12.	Saturday Night \$8 50	JACKETS—Your choice of any Ladies' Jackets in stock, worth \$12 50 to \$16 50.	Saturday Night \$5 95
SUITS—Men's Genuine Tailor-Made Scotch Tweed Suits, worth \$15.	Saturday Night \$9 50	JACKETS—Your choice of our \$10 Ladies' Coats for,	Saturday Night \$3 95
SUITS—Men's Double-Breasted All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7.	Saturday Night \$4 69	JACKETS—24 Coats worth from \$4 50 to \$5.	Saturday Night \$1 99
SUITS—Men's Black Worsted Suits, striped pants, worth \$12.	Saturday Night \$8 50	WRAPPERS—Your choice of 160 Ladies' Wrappers, flannelette and ciderdown worth \$2 50.	Saturday Night \$1 10
PANTS—Men's Gray Twill Tweed Pants, worth \$2 25.	Saturday Night \$1 50	WRAPPERS—Our lot of Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75.	Saturday Night \$1 23
ULSTERS—Any Boys' Frieze or Tweed Ulster in the House, worth \$4 50.	Saturday Night \$2 48	WAISTS—3 only, Flannelette Blouse Waists, worth \$1 25.	Saturday Night 90c
SUITS—Boys' Two-Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3.	Saturday Night \$1 98	WAISTS—8 only, Plaid Waists, worth \$3 75.	Saturday Night \$2 50
SUITS—Boys' Three-Piece Heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$4 50.	Saturday Night \$3 75	CAPE—Great snap in Capes, your choice of 18, worth from \$16 to \$40.	Saturday Night Just Half

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S